HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1822. No. 108.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

. Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 2d instant, a negro man named *BOB*, about fifty-five years old; his hair somewhat gray; of a large make, full six feet high; has a large scar on one of his feet, occasioned by the cut of an axe; the inside of the fingers on one of his hands, but right it is believed, has been cut off with a scythe; and he has two lumps, one on his neck and one on his breast. The above reward, together with all reasonable expenses, will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail.

George Pratt.

Orange county, Feb. 18. 06—3w

State of North-Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

George Gee, administrator of Alexander Wilkins, deceased, vs. *John Wilkins, Robert Wilkins, Terrill Wilkins, William Wilkins, Aaron Wilkins, Moses Wilkins, John Wilkins, George Wilkins, —— Cantril and Elizabeth his wife, —— Draper and Nancy his wife, —— Austal and Jane his wife, —— Davis and Sally his wife, —— Tolleren and Keziah his wife.* } Petition.

IT appearing to the court that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next court, on the second Monday of May next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* against them, and heard *ex parte*.

A copy. Teste,

Thos. Ragland, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 50. 06—6w

State of North Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1821.

Joseph B. Shaw and others vs. *William and Radford Gooch.* } Petition for a division of Real Estate.

IN the above petition it appearing to the court that process has duly issued agreeably to act of assembly, and that the said William and Radford Gooch is not to be found: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that said petition be heard ex parte at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in March next.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 25. 06—6w

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

At Mason Hall.

THE subscriber being determined to leave this part of the country, will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th March next, his property, consisting of

One hundred and eighty acres of land, very well adapted to the culture of any produce raised in this part of the country; upon which are a large two story house, lately finished, in which are several commodious rooms with fire places; four other houses suitable for the accommodation of families to live in; a store house and counting room, also a ware house; a stone kitchen; two barns and stables, with stalls in them for a large number of horses; and several other necessary improvements. A good well of the best of water in the yard, in excellent order, which never fails; besides several good never failing springs, and a stream of water running through the land. This situation is very healthy, has the advantage of five mails every week, and is well known to be one among the best stands for entertainment in the United States, as also a most excellent stand for a store.

Will also be sold, furniture of every discription, and most of it new; also the balance of Store Goods, a stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs.

A credit will be given for all sums over one hundred dollars. The sale will continue from day to day till all is sold. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

A. Mason.

Mason Hall, Orange County, N. C. February 12, 1822. } 05—tds

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and James Phillips, } Ex'rs.

Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3m

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Allison, late of Hillsborough, deceased, by bond, note, accounts, for house rent, or otherwise, are requested to make payment without delay, or secure the payment thereof to the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive payment and grant discharges. And those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Federick Nash,
David Yarbrough.
William Shaw,
A. B. Bruce,

Hillsborough, Jan. 26, 1822. 07—3w

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening in the store of the late William Whitted, Hillsborough, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

which they offer for sale at very low prices for Cash only. Having a partner or agent always in New York, and a store in Fayetteville, they will be enabled to add to their assortment

FRESH GOODS

almost weekly, and afford them at prices worthy the attention of every purchaser.

Feb. 12. 05—5w

State of North-Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1821.

Sterling Ruffin and Richard W. Micheaux vs. *Samuel Hobson and others.*

IT appearing to the court that Matthew Hobson and William Royal, defendants in this case, are inhabitants of another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for them to plead, answer, or demur at or before the next term of this court, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

Andrew Harrison, jr. C. M. E.

Price adv, $1 75. 02—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Ellenor Gappins, by her next friend Thomas Whitted, vs. *Wm. Gappins and John Young, administrators, &c. of Thomas Whitted, deceased.* } In Equity. Original bill for alimony.

IT appearing that William Gappins, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits and jurisdiction of this court, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: therefore ordered, that publication be made in some newspaper, that the said William Gappins appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, J. Webb, C. & M. E.

By A. B. BRUCE, D. Clerk.

Jan. 12, 1822. Price adv. $2 62½ 01—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will take as boarders three or four students of the academy, boys or girls; girls would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

Jan. 16. 01—

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late *DAVID RAY*, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, James Webb, } Ex'rs.

Dec. 4, 1821. 95—3m

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

☞ Take Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public Taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 4. 95—

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing postponed to the 2d day of March.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000	Dollars, is	$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dolars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

. Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

State of North-Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE

CONVENTION QUESTION.

Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 18, 1821.

Mr. HILLMAN was unwilling to consume much of the time of the committee, but he owed it to himself and his constituents, on so important a subject, to assign some of the motives which would govern his vote, and to reply to some of the arguments which had been offered in favour of the resolutions on the table.

The gentleman from Salisbury had said, that our present constitution was imperfect, and that considering the inauspicious circumstances under which it was framed, and the unfavourable period for deliberations of that kind, it was a wonder it was not more so. He thought differently. It was framed by patriots who had just broken the yoke of despotism, who were pure from the revolutionary struggle which ushered in the independence of the country; and who therefore, knew well how to value the principles of civil liberty. Every memorial presented to the British throne or parliament, about that time, shewed how well they were acquainted with their political rights. How could it have been otherwise, asked Mr. H. when the very cause in which they were engaged, had for its objects the establishment of the independence of a people, the acknowledgement of the rights of a nation? A struggle, which, if it had proved unsuccessful, would have rendered all *who embarked in it rebels*, and exposed them to the penalties of the law. Nothing but the most perfect knowledge of their rights, the most thorough conviction of the injuries they had sustained, could have induced them to throw off the yoke and incur such dangers. Napoleon was not more anxious to make his army familiar with military tactics and the art of war, than the people of this country were, at that time, to become acquainted with the principles of civil liberty and the unalienable rights of man. One of the most distinguished members of the British parliament, at that time, did not hesitate to say, that there were no people in any part of the world, who understood their rights as well as the people of America. There were, then, no parties; there was no such thing as sectional feeling—familiar with the repeated and continued encroachments of power, and having suffered much and suffered long in the struggle, they knew well how to guard their rights and protect the liberties of the citizen.

But the gentleman from Salisbury has intimated, that the patriots who framed our constitution still felt an attachment to the old government; and to prove this position, he has read an extract from the minutes of their proceedings at Halifax. It will be recollected by the committee, that the contest, even at that time, was somewhat doubtful. Considering the doubtfulness of the contest, and the many demands and tender ties which existed between the people of this and the mother country, it is not a matter of very great surprise that the people of this country should have been satisfied, with a recognition of their rights by Great-Britain, to have remained attached to that country. It was however an attachment to the people to whom they were connected by the ties of feeling, of affinity and of blood, rather than any attachment for the government, which they felt. Does the gentleman mean by such an insinuation to raise a prejudice against the constitution? Where is the feature in it which will warrant such a charge? Our bill of rights, to be sure, is nearly a copy from the declaration of rights of Great-Britain—and where is a better? But is there any thing in our government which savours of British attachment? Have we, as in England, hereditary executive and peerage? On the contrary, our governors are elected annually; our senators are chosen for the same period by freeholders; and our commoners by every man who is subject to pay taxes; and the sessions of our legislatures are held annually. No people could have been placed in more independent circumstances than were our forefathers at the formation of the constitution. Having thrown off the British yoke, they were at full liberty to form a new system of government on correct principles. This constitution has another recommendation. It has the test of forty years experience, during which time the state has flourished and been happy without altering it in a single feature. How is it with regard to our laws? Is it not the business of one session to repeal what a former one has enacted, and for the next succeeding one to re-enact what the preceding one has repealed? If so, what evidence have we that our convention

would not be composed of materials similar to those which compose our general assemblies. I should tremble for the state, if its constitution were to be new moulded by the present general assembly. It would partake of all the imperfections of our legislation, and every few years a convention would be necessary for the purpose of amending these modern improvements. He would therefore prefer not to meddle with the constitution. It might have its imperfections, but he "would rather bear the ills we now endure, than rush to others which we know not of."

The gentleman from Rockingham (Mr. Morehead,) tells us there is a vast difference between the large and small states under the constitution of the U. States, and the large and small counties under the constitution of this state—that the same reason does not apply to the counties as to the states because the latter are sovereign, the former are not. Mr. H. thought differently. Both were governed by the same motives, to wit, self-preservation and self-defence. Previous to the revolution, under the old colonial government, the representation was according to counties. The constitution being a matter of mutual conciliation and of compromise, the smaller counties were as anxious to preserve their integrity and their influence in the state as the smaller states were to preserve their sovereignty and their weight among the United States. He thought the gentleman had furnished the answer to his own arugment, when he told us that the legislature had power to "new mould, to lop off, and to annihilate, the counties at pleasure." It was to prevent the larger counties, like Aaron's rod, from swallowing all the smaller ones, that induced them to insist upon this principle of representation; and he thought the argument of the gentleman but illy calculated to induce the smaller counties to give up a principle so important to their safety.

Mr. H. admitted that there was some inequality in the representation of the people of this state; but he denied that this inequality was either *unjust* or antirepublican. The justice of the principle depended on *the nature of the compact*. In a *government of compromise*, there could surely be no injustice in each county having the weight which it had been agreed it should exercise in the legislative councils. As it regarded the term *republican*, it was a kind of relative expression. It did not follow of course, that because there was not an exact equality of representation that therefore the constitution was *anti-republican*. Will any man say, asked Mr. H. that the constitution of the United States is *unjust* or *anti-republican?* He presumed not; and yet the inequality under our constitution is not greater than it is under the constitution of the United States. The weight which is given to the smaller counties is not greater in proportion than the weight which is given to the smaller states.

The gentleman from Rockingham has laid before the committee, a calculation of the white population of the western and eastern counties, and also of the federal numbers; according to which, he gave a majority to the west. Gentlemen had also made calculations to shew that the west paid more taxes than the east. Their statements were calculated to mislead. It would be found, upon examination, that gentlemen had taken Granville and Bladen into their calculation for the west, and had left out Wake. Heretofore, Granville, Wake and Bladen, had been considered as central counties, and therefore left out of the calculation of Eastern and Western strength. This would make a very considerable difference in the result of their calculations. Mr. H. could see no good reason, why, as these counties generally voted with the east upon this subject, and were opposed to a change of the constitution, they should not be taken from the west and added to the east, in the calculation. If this were done, there would be a vast difference in the result. Although the white population of the west, might be greater than that of the east; yet if federal numbers and property were taken into the estimate, there would be a corresponding ascendency in the east, which would balance the majority of white population in the west. The objects of government, being the protection of property, as well as the security of the liberty of the citizens, it has been generally conceeded that the basis of representation ought to be according to papulation and taxation.

Gentlemen, in order to shew the great inequality of representation, even upon this, have taken some of the larger eastern counties, with some of the western —Halifax and Rowan, for instance, and compared them with Columbus, Jones, and other counties. If the large counties in the east, are satisfied with the present constitution, why, asked Mr. H. will gentlemen attempt to force upon them a change.

Mr. H. thought there was much weight in the remark of the gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Alston,) that wherever you find a large county, you generally find smaller ones near it, whose representatives having the same interests, the same feelings, and frequently the same connections, to represent generally, vote alike, upon all subjects which come before the legislature. The interests of the larger counties, are therefore, almost as much protected as they would be, if their representatives were apportioned according to their relative wealth and population. He agreed also perfectly in opinion with the gentlemen from Wilmington, (Mr. Jones,) that it was impossible to weigh out political justice, in exact mathematical scales. If this could be done, it would be necessary to apportion the weight not only of each individual county, but of each individual member of society. Viewing the subject with a mathematical eye, it is as unjust that the individual who is possessed of scarcely any property, should have the same weight in the political scale, as an individual who is possessed of millions; as it would be to allow Columbus the same weight with Rowan—but we are under the necessity of submitting to inequalites of this kind. Some standard must be found, and no better one can be pointed out, than that which the constitution has erected.

The gentleman from Salisbury, has another objection to the present constitution. It produces aristocracy of the smaller counties, and gives them the power of exercising undue influence over the larger ones! An aristocracy of a *few poor, insignificant counties!* Columbus is to tyrannize over Rowan! Who, Mr. H. asked, had ever before heard of an aristocracy of the peasantry over the wealth of the country? He had been taught to believe, that wherever an aristocracy existed, it generally possessed the means of carrying its views into execution. He has thought it one of the qualities of poverty to be sometimes dependent on wealth, and it was the character of power to encroach upon the weak and the defenceless.

But the gentleman from Rockingham has discovered dangers from an aristocracy of a different kind. He says, if slave property be represented in the house of commons, and land in the senate, it is giving an undue weight to property, and will create an aristocracy dangerous to the country. So that gentlemen go to different extremes. But he believed it an axiom so well settled, and so generally conceded, that taxation and property ought to be taken into the calculation in fixing the basis of representation, that he did not deem it necessary to trouble the committee with any remarks of his upon that point.

But some gentlemen seem disposed, in the new constitution, if such is to be formed, not to respect property at all, but to fix the representation according to population alone. Mr. H. had an exalted opinion of gentlemen from the west. They were, generally speaking, honorable and independent men, and he had been proud to vote with them on those subjects where the best interests of the state were at stake; but, he hoped gentlemen would pardon him for believing, if population alone were made the basis of representation, that the slaves of the east would pay most of the taxes into the public treasury. The majority would have the power of so ordering things; and if they had the power, it was idle to say they would not abuse it. Whenever an extreme case shall occur, they will use this power, and use it oppressively. The eastern counties already, paid more than their proportion of taxes. The power, however, is now pretty equally balanced, according to this combined principle of population, taxation and property, and he preferred it should remain so.

But we are told, said Mr. H. that the importance of the western counties is daily advancing, and that when the improvements are effected, which are now going on in the several rivers, and the produce can be gotten to market, it will become more prosperous and wealthy. It will be time enough to mould our constitution to this state of things when it shall actually take place. He would venture however, to predict, that the eastern part of the state is destined to an improvement, perhaps, equal to the west, from draining their marshes and opening their country, which not only increases its fertility, but renders it more healthy. There is no part of the country in which they have greater inducements to make improvements in the science of agriculture, than our brethren in the east have. It will be time enough, however, to provide for this state of things, when it shall happen.

Mr. H. would make one remark on the resolution, which directs the manner in which the people are to signify their will in relation to a convention. It proposes that the question shall be decided by the votes for members of the house of commons writing on each of their tickets, "Convention" or "No Convention." This would be losing sight entirely of the combined principle—and the propriety of calling a convention would be decided by population alone. He would make one or two statements, drawn from the last census, to shew what would be the effect of this vote, and how completely the principle before-mentioned, would be departed from. He would suppose that each white person and person of color, in each county, were entitled to vote; for although that was not the case, and the number who are actually entitled to vote, is much smaller, as the proportionable diminution would be about the same in each county, it would be sufficient for his present purpose, and would save the necessity of a calculation, which he had not now time to make. Taking this then as a data, merely to illustrate his idea upon the subject, it will be found that the county of Burke has an aggregate population of 13,411, and having only 1,917 slaves, would give 11,594 votes, or in that proportion; while the county of Granville has an aggregate population of 18,222, and would, upon the same principle, give only 9,151 votes. The county of Buncombe, with an aggregate population of only 10,542, would give 9,500 votes, while the county of Halifax, with an aggregate population of 17,237, would give only 7,787 votes. These calculations, as well as many others which might be made, prove very satisfactorily to my mind, that upon the question, whether a convention should be called or not, the principle so much contended for in the course of this discussion, would be completely conceded by adopting the resolution on your table; and that an undue advantage would be given to the western over the eastern counties. Again, when this convention is called, and the legislature undertake to prescribe the number each county shall send, what is to prevent their sending more? When you once call a convention, that convention is omnipotent. The legislature can set no bounds to their authority.

In concluding, Mr. H. said, much feeling had been brought to bear upon this subject. Gentlemen had discussed it as if it were entirely an eastern and western question; and a mere contest about power. He felt no particular bias either in favor of the east or the west. The county which he had the honor, in part to represent, was a central county: it was also a populous and wealthy county, and its situation would not be much affected whether the resolutions passed, or were rejected. The citizens of Granville have no jealousy of their neighbors; they know their rights, and place too high a value upon the interest which they have in the present constitution, to be willing to jeopardize it for they know not what. It appeared to him that it was incumbent on the advocates of a convention, to shew that the present constitution has not only imperfections on paper—that it wants proportion and symmetry, but to shew that some *real practical evils* have been experienced by the people from those defects. If they can shew that the rights of any person have been sacrificed, or that any person has a claim upon the state which has been unheard and unattended to, and that this is the fault of the constitution and not of the legislature, then there would be some plausibility in urging the adoption of the measure before us. But though gentlemen had been called upon repeatedly during this discussion, they have not been able to point to a single grievance —a single practical evil, which has resulted from even the inequality of representation, so much complained of; he took it for granted that none existed, except the want of a little more power.

Sir, said Mr. H. when we are about to call a convention to amend our constitution, it should be recollected that a diversity of opinion exists here and elsewhere, as to the amendments which it is proper to make.—Some are for making white population alone, some, federal numbers—and others, the combined principle, the basis of representation. Some are for electing our governors, sheriffs, clerks, &c. by the people—others, for making judges dependent on the legislature, and be removable at pleasure, upon the vote of a certain number. In this wild rage for improvement, while the convention are undertaking to amend its imperfections, what security have we that they will not fritter away every valuable feature of the constitution.—Mr. H. would not deny the right of the *people* to amend the constitution from time to time; but the resolutions on the table, called upon us to pronounce the constitution so perfectly defective, so rotten in principle, so *unequal, unjust* and *anti-republican*, that they ought to lay violent hands on it. Whenever an actual necessity shall exist, the people will assert their power and apply the remedy. He did not believe the sentiment expressed in the resolutions was correct, and therefore, could not vote for them. He thought the voice of prudence would say to the people, as you have enjoyed your rights uninterruptedly for upwards of forty years under the present constitution, and have not a single actual grievance to complain of, you ought not to consent to subvert it.

Mr. STRANGE observed, that he hoped the committee would not be alarmed: he would occupy their attention but a few minutes. He had intended to have taken no part in the debate, as he believed that every member came to that house with a determination to vote as his individual interest led him; he would therefore as soon expect to move the state from its foundations by the explosion of a pop-gun, as by argument to change the vote of a single individual on the committee; for interest presents a shield as impregnable to argument, as that of the mighty Greek to the weapons of his enemies.

Mr. S. thought the true question before the committee had not been fairly stated and met. Enquiries have been made whether any grievances have been experienced under the present system. It appeared to him, that it would be the principal objects, and perhaps the only ones, of the proposed convention, to enquire into the grievances occasioned by the defects in our present constitution, and to recommend measures suitable for their remedy. The inquiry is, therefore, at this period, premature.

Gentlemen have said much of the evils that must necessarily flow from calling a convention, which he considered as without foundation. They speak of it as though, by the call of a convention, we should be turned loose into the wild and trackless desert of political experiment; that we should be savage and lawless, as man is found to be where the bonds of society have never been imposed. But Mr. S. considered the constitution of the United States as the polar star which however we might be tossed about upon the wild and tempestuous ocean of political experiment, will eventually serve to guide us safely into a haven at least as commodious as that in which we are now moored. The casquet of eloquence has been torn open and its various jewels scattered abroad, to dazzle and allure us from the true question, by exciting alarm, and enlisting our feelings. He would venture to assert, that whenever a convention is called, nothing like the rage and turbulence of passion will be seen in it; not a blast will pass over it to ruffle the deliberative calmness of the scene; it will be composed of materials above the influence of sectional interest and individual feeling.

The question before the committee has improperly been made one of conflicting interest between the eastern and western counties of the state; whereas it should be, and really is, one of alleged injustice between the larger and smaller counties. There are small counties in the west, as well as in the east, who have as much political power as the larger counties. This is unjust; and it is the duty of every honest man, every lover of justice, to do all in his power to remedy the evil, if he believes in its existence, no matter how it may operate on himself individually; it is of no consequence to him whether he inhabit a large county or a small one.

Gentlemen say that large counties have no cause of complaint on this ground, because they have small counties near them. As well might you say to the poor man, under an aristocratic form of government, who complains that he is not represented, "Sir, you have no right to complain, you have rich neighbors near you, who are represented, and who will consequently, take care of your interests." Would such an answer be viewed by him as consolation suited to his case? Would he not view it as the taunt of scorn? as the mockery of his grievance? And so should this argument be viewed by the inhabitants of large counties.

To him, this question appeared simple and unanswerable. Gentlemen opposed to a convention have no right to open their mouths upon the subject; they have no right to say we shall have no convention. In their open opposition to this measure, they say to the supporters of the present proposition: "Although your fathers have fought and bled to secure your liberty and independence; although for this your soil has drank their blood, and their bones have whitened on its bosom, you shall not enjoy the blessings secured to you by their valor. Although we acknowledge you are not equally represented, we will stand self-created guardians thereof, between you and the constitution; although it is the charter of your own liberties, purchased by the blood of your ancestors, although we acknowledge it to be your own exclusive property, yet we will take it upon ourselves to form a phalanx around it, and bid you defiance; you shall not, unhallowed as you are, obtrude yourselves into its presence, or touch it with your polluted hands." From whence do these gentlemen derive such high powers? They have them not; they have no right to say to the free people of this state, you shall not have a convention. If, when the vote comes to be taken on the subject, they think it inexpedient to hold a convention, they can put in a ticket to that effect. But it is our right (said Mr. S.) to have a convention.

It is painful to look around upon this respectable assemblage—the legislative council of the freest people on the globe, and reflect that all who have spoken, and all who will vote on this important question, have spoken, and will vote under the sole influence of what they believe to be their sectional and individual interest, without adverting a moment, to the abstract question of right. If the question were put to every man in this committee, seperately, individually and alone, "are those resolutions reasonable?" he would answer affirmatively; but men, gentlemen, appear on this floor in their representative capacity, borne away on the tide of sectional and individual interest; they can say there shall be no convention, and right and justice is lost in the flood.

(Debate to be continued.)

Persons holding subscriptions for the

NORTH-CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 14.

Mr. Floyd remarked, that in consequence of unofficial reports of the promulgation of an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all the Russias, in relation to the western limits of the U. S. he begged leave to lay on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, whether any foreign government have made claims to any part of the territory of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulations have been made by foreign powers affecting the trade on that coast, and how far it affects the interests of this republic, and whether any communications have been made to this government, by foreign powers, touching the contemplated occupation of Columbia River.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Post-Office Department, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill.)

Mr. Archer, of Va. resumed the argument which he commenced yesterday, in support of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and occupied the floor about two hours; when

Mr. Barbour (the speaker) rose, and intimated his intention to present some general views of the subject that had occurred to him, and (the usual hour of adjournment having arrived,) moved that the committee rise and report, which was agreed to, and leave having been given to sit again, the house adjourned.

Friday, February 15.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the post office department, in pursuance of the resolution yesterday passed for that purpose, consists of Messrs. Sanders, Archer, Russ, Mallary, Butler, Buchanan and Neale.

The Speaker presented a communication from the treasury department relative to the unavailable funds in certain western banks, &c. which was laid on the table, and the letter of the secretary ordered to be printed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday (the bankrupt bill.)

Mr. Barbour (speaker) rose and addressed the house in a speech of more than two hours, in favor of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Sawyer of N. C. took the floor and made some general remarks on the opposite side, but owing to the lateness the hour, and the want of time to examine and discuss the more particular provisions of the bill, he moved that the committee rise and report, which was agreed to, and

In the house the committee had leave to sit again.

The bill for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida, was read a third time and passed; and

The house adjourned.

Saturday, February 16.

Mr. Eustis offered the following resolution, which was agreed to—ayes 58, noes 44.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the number and compensation of the corps of cadets, and whether it is expedient to make any alterations in the laws and regulations for governing the military academy.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of the register, which have remained unsettled for more than three years prior to the 30th of September last; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The house then again went into committee on the bankrupt bill.

Mr. Sawyer of N. C. addressed the house about an hour and an half against the motion to strike out the first section.

The committee then rose on the motion of Mr. Gorham, (who intimated an intention to deliver his opinions on the subject;)

And the house adjourned.

Monday, February 18.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, it was

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of seven members of this house, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the government of the Unted States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Saturday, (the bankrupt bill.)

Mr. Gorham occupied the floor more than an hour, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and was followed by

Mr. Wood, who spoke on the same side, and ed the debate until after three o'clock; when

Mr. Fuller took the floor, and intimated his intention to express his views of the subject, but owing to the lateness of the hour, moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to; and

In the house, after granting leave to the committee to sit again,

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 19.

Mr. Smith of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for making appropriations for the military service of the United States, in the year 1822, which was read twice and committed.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Woodstock, calling for information relative to the military academy at West Point, was taken up, and adopted.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday (the bankrupt bill.)

Mr. Fuller rose and addressed the house in a speech of about an hour and a quarter, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill; when

Mr. Woodson expressed his intention of presenting his views of the subject, and moved that the committee rise and report, which was agreed to; and, after leave being granted to the committee to sit again, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 20.

After the ordinary business of the morning was acted upon, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1822. A good deal of discussion took place on this bill; and, at a late hour, the blanks having been filled, the bill was reported by the committee of the whole to the house; and without deciding thereon, the house adjourned, at 3 o'clock.

Thursday, February 21.

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house a statement, showing the amount of woollens purchased for the use of the army during the years 1820 and 1821; of whom purchases were made; at what prices; and what proportion thereof was of American manufactures.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Tuesday, (the Bankrupt Bill.)

Mr. Woodson rose and addressed the house in a speech of nearly two hours, opposed to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Lowndes, in favor of the motion, who occupied the floor until nearly 3 o'clock; when

Mr. Nelson of Va. moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to—and the committee obtained leave to sit again.

In the house, the further orders of the day were, on motion, laid on the table; and the house took into consideration the bill making appropriations for the military service of the U. States for the year 1822.

After considerable debate, without taking a question on the bill, the house adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 6.

From a notice of the commissioners of the town of Tarborough, published in the Raleigh Register, it appears that the small pox has entirely subsided in that vicinity; and that no case of the disease existed in the county, which had come to the knowledge of the board of commissioners.

The Norfolk Herald of the 18th ult. gives an account of a new species of swindling, which has lately been practised in New York and Philadelphia.

A foreigner by the name of Charles Vicarie lately made his appearance at New York, where he succeeded in imposing upon a grocer of that city a quantity of brass filings, as gold dust, for 5,488 dollars. Two days afterwards the cheat was discovered, and search made for the swindler, but to no purpose. He was afterwards traced to Philadelphia, where he had practised a similar fraud, having disposed of a lot at 7,000 dollars, 4,000 of which he actually received, the balance, which was to be paid next day, he did not think proper to call for. This dealer in gold dust was, however, fortunately arrested in Norfolk, where he had purchased a small vessel, and was loading her for the West Indies. In his room was found three buckskin bags, filled with "imitation" gold dust, or brass filings, which it is probable he intended to dispose of to some of the good citizens of Norfolk. Two hundred dollars of good money only were found upon him.

Extract to the Editor, dated Washington, February 11, 1822.

"The bill reported in the senate for the establishment of territorial government in Florida contemplates the erection of the country ceded by Spain, situated eastward of the Perdido, into one territory; the executive power to be vested in a governor, who is to hold his office for the term of three years. There is to be a secretary, with a tenure of office for four years. In case of the vacancy of the governor's office, the secretary is to officiate. The legislative power, is to be vested in the governor and thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory. The judicial power is to be vested in superior and inferior courts. All the officers of the territory are to be appointed by the president and senate.—And there is to be a delegate in congress, as in the case of the other territories. The bill recites a great number of acts which are specially declared to be in force in the new territory. In fact the organization of the Floridian government appears to be the same as in most cases of a similar nature."

Franklin Gazette.

Philadelphia, Febuary 18.

A very important change has been made at *all* our City Banks within the last week. They will not, for the present, take, on deposit or in payment, the notes of any bank which is located further south than Baltimore. *Press.*

Amazon.—A bill has passed both houses of assembly, granting an annuity to Molly Macauley, for the services she rendered during the revolutionary war. It appeared satisfactorily that this heroine had braved the hardships of the camp, and dangers of the field, with her husband, who was a soldier of the revolution, and the bill passed without a dissenting voice.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

The legislature of Ohio have directed the employment of an engineer, to ascertain whether or not it be practicable to establish a canal, from Lake Erie to the Ohio River.

James River rose on the 23d ult. at Richmond about twelve feet above its usual height. Considerable damage was done to the wharves at Rocketts.

The total majority in favor of the new constitution of the state of New-York, is expected to be not far from 25,000.

York, (Penn.) January 29.

Our readers are perhaps acquainted with the fact that beyond the Ohio, in piercing the earth for water, the stumps of trees bearing the most evident impressions of the axe, and on one of them the rust of consumed iron, have been discovered, between 60 and 90 feet below the surface of the earth. A similar phenomenon was discovered, last week, on the farm of Jacob Diehl, about two miles north east of this place, in digging a well, a square or apparently hewn piece of timber was discovered 35 feet below the surface of the earth.

How this piece of timber, which must at one time have been on the surface of the earth, and exposed to air, came to be sunk 35 feet under ground, we leave to philosophers, whose province it is to determine on these phenomena, and say whether it happened by a sudden convulsion, or has been effected by slow gradations of abluvion from one, and alluvion to another part of the earth.

Salem, (Mass.) January 29.

Electrical Phenomenon.—A gentleman of this town returning home on one of the cold, windy evenings of the last week, had his attention arrested by an illumination of the under part of his arm, his leg and a small portion of the ground on which he was stepping. On examination he found upon his leg a flame like a lighted candle, and concluded that he had caught a spark from the fire, near which he had been sitting, and that the wind and the motion of walking had kindled it to its present size and appearance. He endeavored to extinguish it by brushing it with his hand, but did not succeed. There was no perceptible heat in the flame, neither did it consume or scorch his clothing, nor was there any smell of burning. In a few moments it vanished.

A Flax Machine.—An ingenious mechanic of Pennsylvania has invented a machine, scarcely less important than the cotton gin, by which all the expensive and tedious labour of dew and water retting will be superseded; which will avoid the deterioration both in the colour and strength of the fibre occasioned by these processes; which will prevent the great waste (nearly one-half) now lost in the ordinary method; and by enabling the farmer to gather the flax before it becomes fully ripe, save the land from the great exhaustion produced by seeding. By the adoption of this machine, farmers may increase the cultivation of Flax and Hemp, prepare it themselves, and provide a cheap supply for the whole consumption of the country.

A correspondent asks permission to suggest, through the medium of this paper, that, considered as a revenue measure, "a tax of 25 cents per gallon on certain domestic distilled spirits, would give us an additional revenue of *five millions of dollars*, besides eminently improving the morals, and promoting the general prosperity of our country."

National Intelligencer.

An article published in an eastern paper, in the shape of a letter from a member of congress, says: "The *printers* and a few of *their subscribers* seem eager to commence the political contest for the next president, and *vainly* imagine that they can set the people in motion *by the silly ebullitions of their own brains.*" To whomsoever this may apply, it is not to the printers. With very few exceptions, the printers throughout the United States have condemned the premature agitation of the subject. When it is to be discussed, by the leave of the writer of the above article—who, we suspect, is not a member of congress—the printers have at least as much right as any other persons to discuss it, and are withal likely, in doing so, to act as disinterestedly as any others. It is a singular affectation, by the bye, in some of our great men, to decry newspapers and printers. We cannot consider any man, who habitually does so, otherwise than an arbitrary man, indifferent at least to the diffusion of knowledge, and absolutely hostile to the freedom of discussion. One thing is certain, that this government could not exist independently of the printers; which is a remark that can apply to no other government that ever has existed. Their profession, therefore, is of some value in the community, and should be treated accordingly. At any rate, we should think, no printer ought so far to lose sight of what is due to himself, as to suffer the profession to be disparagingly spoken of in his own columns.

Nat. Intel.

Richmond, February 8.

A Good Example.—The directors of the Roanoke navigation company report that the important work in which they have been long engaged is drawing to a close, there remaining to be completed 3318 yards of plain cutting, the laying of the locks, and the building of the aqueduct over Chockaok, and some waste wiers, which they hope to accomplish by June next. Of the sum expended, $188,389 34 has been applied to the canal, the sluicing of the Dan and Staunton, and to the canal at Danville, and $32,345 67 to the purchase of negroes, 33 of whom are still owned by the company. The vicinity of several well established market towns on James river, offers so many inducements to the planters on the waters of Roanoke, to cary their trade in that direction, that it renders it the imperious duty of this company, say the directors, to make the navigation of this river the best possible, if we hope to draw their produce this way. The present state of the river above this, although it has been used several years with great advantage to the people residing on it, is far from being a good navigation, though it is said to be better than the James river affords at present; we propose, therefore, as soon as our works shall have been finished here, to commence operations above, with the determination to make a good slack water navigation from those falls to Danville, on the Dan, and to the Long Island shoals on the Staunton, not relinquishing the expectation of extending the same, in due time, to a much greater distance on both rivers.

From Havana.—Letters have been received in this city from Havana, of as late a date as the 31st ult. The latest news received there from Spain appears to be considered portentous. "The king has taken a stand," says one of the letters, "in regard to the ministry and the affairs of Cadiz; from which, if he do not recede, some fatal consequences will be the result in that devoted country."

The Spanish convoy had sailed for Cadiz. Two patriot brigs were off the Moro, who passed on ahead of the convoy, waiting for a favourable chance to cut some of them off.

The following extract from one of the letters from Havana, however, is of more immediate interest to us:

"The pirates carry on their robberies in a more daring manner in every quarter; and it is expected that they will soon cut the vessels out of the port.

"The ship Ann, belonging to general George D'Wolf, of Bristol, was attacked yesterday coming in, in sight of the Moro Castle, by an open boat, with about 20 armed men, when the crew was at dinner, and, had they not flown to their small arms with promptitude, and beat them off, the ship would have been carried in a few minutes, as they were so near as to take deliberate aim at the helmsman with a musket, and order the ship to heave to. They were all concealed in the bottom of the boat, except three, and, as soon as the musket was fired, they all shewed themselves, and were ready to board; but the warm reception they received from the small arms of the crew of the ship induced them to push for the shore again. As they kept astern of the ship, the captain could not get his cannon guns to bear upon them; otherwise they would have been sunk. I have seen two more American captains, whose vessels have been burnt near Cape Antonio, shamefully abused and mal treated, and plundered of all they had."

The same letter says:

"By the arrival of a Hamburg vessel this evening from Port au Prince, we learn that Boyer is in the possession of the whole of the Island."

FROM THE BRAZILS.

Charleston, February 13.

By the brig Fortuna, capt. Scott, from Pernambuco, which place he left on the 6th Jan. we have the following intelligence:

After a severe contest with the European troops, the Brazilians had succeeded in establishing the new constitution and had compelled the European general Don Louis de Rego, with the whole of his troops, to embark for Portugal. An illumination took place in consequence of the king's having disapproved of the oppressive administration of the government, in the hands of gen. de Rego, and the return of the Patriot prisoners sent by him to Europe. Tranquility was established, and energetic steps were taken by the provincial government, for the increase of the patriot army.

A new general had just arrived, and after hesitating to land for a few days, his troops having fallen to leeward, his reception was a mockery of military parade by the Brazilian troops. Every preparation had been made to resist the new troops, (800 in number) on their landing, or, if permitted to land, to retain them as prisoners.

The court of Portugal had manifsted the most conciliatory disposition to retain the dependence of her transatlantic settlements; notwithstanding which the Brazilians seemed universally to desire an emancipation frow a yoke which had hitherto held them in the most disgusting ignorance and oppressive bondage.

The press was about commencing its operations, by the publication of three newspapers in the city of Pernambuco.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, February 17.

The ship Frederick, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Havre on the 6th of January. We have received from our correspondent, Paris papers to the 4th of that month inclusive, being three days later than accounts through the last London papers. They contain St. Petersburg dates to the 9th December, Vienna to the 24th and Madrid of the 25th, but nothing authentic later from Constantinople than before received.—The intelligence is not decisive, but goes to confirm the prospect of a war between Russia and Turkey. The last advices from St. Petersburg say that since the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Persia, the interchange of couriers between the latter power and Russia have become more frequent, and but little doubt remains as to what will be the final result.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated 6th January, 1822.

"The present political state of all the powers of Europe, and their colonies, must have a great influence on commerce in general, and to venture an opinion as to the higher or lower prices is not seasonable. The consequences of the war, which is now almost certain to break out between Russia and Turkey, are incalculable.

Latest from Ireland.—The provincial papers from the south of Ireland hold out an expectation, that the tumultuary spirit of the peasantry would soon subside. The Roman Catholic clergy are stated to be "indefatigable in their endeavors to impress on the minds of their flocks the necessity of submission to the law, and of an abandonment of those frantic projects which have brought so many individuals to an ignominious death." It is not concealed, however, that these endeavors are likely to prove fruitless, so long as the peasantry retain the fire arms which they have got into their possession. There had been an illumination at Dublin.

MARRIED,

In Warren county, lately, *Egbert Sheppard*, esq. of this county, to Miss *Mary Johnson*, daughter of the late M. D. Johnson, esq.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
February	27	48	66	71
	28	56	68	71
March	1	61	72	73
	2	60	70	71
	3	50	50	51
	4	38	51	56
	5	43	59	63

☞ Hillsborough Masonic Lottery. ☜

THE managers of the *Hillsborough Masonic Lottery* conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets.

From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss *might* be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on *TUESDAY* the *FOURTH OF JUNE* next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08—tf

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 9th inst. for the purpose of electing a commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the refusal of James Child to qualify as such.

Thos. Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Feb. 27. 08—1w

The person who borrowed the second volume of the Wonderful Magazine and Marvellous Chronicle, is requested to return it to James Child, or to this office.

March 5. 08—2w

To whomsoever it may concern.

THOSE persons who are still in arrears for Direct Taxes and Internal Duties, within my collection district, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can be given. I have appointed Thomas D. Watts, of Hillsborough, my agent to collect for me, whose receipt shall be good and binding on me.

John Van Hook, jr.
Collector Eighth Collection Dist. N. C.

March 5. 08—3w

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 6th of April next, the repairing of the Bridge across Eno at Hillsborough.

James Child,
J. P. Sneed,
D. Yarbrough, } Commissioners.

March 5. 08—5w

NOTICE.

FOUR or five years since I gave to Henry Bailey a note of hand for the sum of twenty dollars, attested by Delilah Lindsey, which note he has since transferred to William Bailey; and I presume there is a credit of about eight or ten dollars. I have since paid off the balance, but the said Wm. Bailey still holds the note. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it again, having already paid more than the note calls for.

James Weaver.

Orange county, March 5 8—2w

State of North-Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

Duncan Cameron, Catlet Campbell, and John Hogg, devisees, &c. of Absalom Tatem, deceased, vs. *William Moore.*

THIS is a petition filed for the partition of a tract of land of 640 acres, situate in Randolph county; and it appearing to the court that the defendant William Moore resides in the state of Tennessee, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, for defendant to appear at the next term of this court on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Teste,

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 5 08—6w

From the Charleston Courier.

He comes not—I have watch'd the moon go down,
But yet he comes not—Once it was not so.
He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds his riot in that town.
Yet he will come, and chide, and I shall weep;
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.
O! how I love a mother's watch to keep,
Over those sleeping eyes, that smile, which cheers
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fix'd and deep.
I had a husband once, who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees, from laurel flowers a poison sip;
But yet, I cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang for ever on his eye,
And Time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strew'd, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.
I loved him then—he loved me too—My heart
Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often sting me with a dart,
Venom'd and barb'd, and waste upon the vile,
Caresses which his babe and mine should share;
Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear
His madness—and should sickness come, and lay
Its parsi'zing hand upon him, then
I would, with kindness, all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep, and say,
How injured, and how faithful I had been.

P

VILLAGE TALES.

THE FARM HOUSE.

Holborn Hill was but a mile from Alesbury, and I was a frequent visitor there when young. It had been the residence of the Hawthrons for nearly half a century, and no less than five of its venerable proprietors had gone, successively down to the ample family vault that was enclosed upon its border, and consecrated to the reception of their loved remains. I recollect at this moment the visit I paid to young Oliver, when I was on the eve of leaving my native village for the great mart of commerce of Pennsylvania. He had only a few years before come into possession, by the death of his father, and had always been what even in those times of extravagance would be called a good liver, and indeed I thought, he well might be, for he got with his farm some hundreds in loose cash, fourteen or fifteen head of fine fat cattle, and two excellent teams of horses, besides a quantity of grain and other farming stock and materials in profusion. But what was my surprise to hear him talk of hard times—of the difficulty of procuring money—and of the unmannerly impudence of sundry persons to whom he said he happened to owe several small sums. In the course of the conversation, however, he had told me that he had been getting his new gig repaired, which he had broken some time before in driving off a bridge at the same time that he had killed a fine six years old bay, to replace which swept off a round two hundred, that he had two law suits on hand—and had not seen the sun rise or took hold of a plough in two years. I had always took notice that Oliver appeared the most free and easy man in all the country, for he never missed a hunt, a fishing party, or a horse race within twenty miles round, but I never thought of the consequences of such a course, or I should not, assuredly, have thought strange that hard times should have overtaken him.

And then it was really amusing to hear him talk. He praised up the life of a farmer to the clouds, and hoped that every man that was ashamed of the plough might want bread; and how necessary it is, he would say, that instead of saying to a set of workmen, go to work, one should say, come along with me to work. In fine he preached the finest of doctrine of any farmer in the whole country, and acted as directly opposite to his own advice as it was possible for a man to do.

Oliver had a young brother who lived in a small but neat pine cabin at the foot of the hill. He had been unfortunate in incurring the displeasure of his father by marrying a poor but lovely girl, who he engaged his affections while he was yet almost a child. The old gentleman one day called him and said, "Bob, squire Mayo's daughter is the person I intend you shall marry; you will therefore let me hear no more about Mary B." "Father," said he looking at his own hard hands, and stretching them out, "while these hands and this heart are mine, I will not sell myself for all Holborn Hill." And he never changed his mind—he married, renting the little cottage and the few acres on which he now lived, he settled himself, and began the world without a farthing.

On my return from the farm house, for so the mansion of Holborn Hill was always called, I stopped at Robert's and took with him a glass of beer and a slice of sweet cake. Bob was too busy to talk much of the times, but as soon as I had finished my glass he invited me into the meadow where he was mowing, and bid me seat myself, there we talked an hour or two, while he finished his day's work, and gave me a history of his affairs. He had never been three months in debt, he said, to any man and the reason was plain.—"I work my little place on shares; what belongs to my landlord I never touch; and as to articles which I do not raise I pay for them or do without them. Grain I can raise more of, to my share, than I can use—my beeves I fatten on my few acres of meadow and the hay I get from it, a couple of cows supply us in butter, cheese and milk, a little spot of flax clothes us all, rye serves us for coffee morning and night, and there is a few maple trees on the place from which I make all the sugar I want to use. Now and then I have a few bushels of grain, a few pounds of butter, a cheese or some other articles to sell; I find a ready market, and the money they produce I can put in good hands, and have compound interest for it as long as I please.

I must confess, whether it looks like ignorance or not, that I long after this could not but believe Robert Hawthorn to be the wealthiest of the two; but I left Alesbury, and it was only a few summers ago that I again had the happiness of visiting its peaceful vale.

Ten or twelve years make a wonderful difference in the aspect of things generally, and Alesbury was changed; oh! how changed. As I rode by Holborn, I could not but recollect my old friends the Hawthorns. The farm house was improved—not a pane of glass was broken in the windows—the fences were tight, and the fields were literally groaning beneath the pressure of the ripening harvest; the fruit trees had been trimed up and were loaded with the choicest fruit and the pasture fields were crowded with droves of cattle, sheep, and hogs.—Well done, Oliver, said I, your example as well as your precept now proves you the best farmer in the country I'll warrant; but I shuddered when I passed the cottage that once afforded to Robert Hawthorn so neat a dwelling. Poor fellow, thought I, he has become wonderfully changed; instead of the neat and rustic simplicity that used to be seen here, all was gloomy, the windows were stuffed with old hats and dirty rags. I looked around, but not a soul was to be seen, a few half starved shoats were squeeling about the door, where the dog sat, in lank despondency, and snarled as I passed.—Perhaps thought I, Robert is dead; I'll look at the burying place of the Hawthorns; but when I came in sight of it I could not recognize a single new stone in it—the old and well known monuments alone appeared.

It may readily be supposed that I did not long remain a stranger to the causes which had led to this transformation.—And I cannot say I was more surprised, than otherwise, or that I felt less joy than sorrow when I learned that Robert Hawthorn was now the owner of Holborn Hill farm and that poor Oliver inhabited the cottage at last. The two brothers had never changed the habits of their early days. Bob, though now the owner of the best property along Alesbury, was still the same industrious, careful and prudent man.—While Oliver, though stripped of all he ever was worth and unable to pay even the petty rent demanded by his landlord still attended to every ones business but his own, was still as wise in theory, and as poor in practice as ever he had been.

When I called at the farm house. Bob received me with a smile, and Mary brought out the old treat sweet cake and the finest home made beer, which, however, I had always thought better than Oliver's wine and segars. "Well," said I, 'how happens all this?' There was something, I thought, of triumph in his eye, when stretching out his hands he replied in the same language as that which some years before had turned him penniless from the very door, these hands and this heart, Sandy, have bought and paid for Holborn Hill."

From the Essex Register, Jan. 26.

The following conversation and anecdote of the venerable John Adams, are derived from respectable and unquestionable authority, and may be received with the most perfect confidence.

"In the year 1818 I paid a visit to Mr. Jefferson, in his retirement at Monticello. During the visit, the credibility of history became a topic of conversation, and we naturally adverted to that of our own country. He spoke with great freedom of the heroes and patriots of our revolution, and of its gloomy and brilliant periods. I will give the substance of a part of his remarks. "No correct history of that arduous struggle has yet been or ever will be written. The actors in important and busy scenes are too much absorbed in their immediate duty, to record events, or the motives and causes which produced them. Many secret springs, concealed even from those upon whom they operate, give an impulse to measures, which are supposed to be the result of chance; and an accidental concurrence of causes, is often attributed to the connected plan of leaders, who are themselves as much astonished as others at the events they witness. They who took an active part in these important transactions, can hardly recognize them as they are related in the histories of our revolution. That of Botta, an Italian, is the best. In all of them, events are misrepresented, wrong motives are assigned, and justice is seldom done to individuals, some having too much, and some too little praise. The private correspondence of three or four persons, in different official stations at that time, would form the best history. I have heard that Mr. Adams is writing something on the subject. No one is better qualified than he, to give to the reader a correct impression of the earlier part of the contest.—No history has done him justice, for no historian was present to witness his conduct in the continental congress. In his zeal for independence he was ardent; in contriving expedients and originating measures, he was always busy; in disastrous times, when gloom sat on the countenances of most of us, his courage and fortitude continued unabated, and his animated exhortations restored confidence to those who had wavered. He seemed to forget every thing but his country, and the cause which he had espoused."

"In a journey to the southward, I fell in company with an aged and highly respectable gentleman, a native of one of the middle states, who in our revolutionary war, espoused the cause of his king, and held an important post in the royal army. He conversed with great frankness of his principles and motives, and appeared to have been well acquainted with the events of that period. "It has been disputed," said I, "where the revolution originated, in Massachusetts or Virginia. What was the opinion of the royalists of that period, and what is yours?"—"That it originated in Massachusetts," was his reply—"and if I was to state *who, in my opinion, contributed most to bring on the contest, I should name John Adams*, who was afterwards your president. Concerning him I will relate an anecdote. He came into notice during the administration of governor Bernard, and distinguished himself by his resolute opposition to many of his measures. The attorney general Sewall, was, however, his bosom friend. At that time the office of a justice of the peace was, on many accounts, advantageous to a young man; and with the knowledge of Adams the attorney general requested Bernard to appoint his friend to that office. The governor expressed his desire to oblige Mr. Sewall, but observed, "This young man has ranked himself with my opponents. He denounces and endeavors to thwart my measures and those of the ministry. I could not justify it to my sovereign to bestow a favour upon such a person. And I wish you to tell him from me, that *so long as he continues to oppose me and the ministry, he must expect no promotion*." Sewall conveyed the message to Adams. "*Then tell the governor from me*," replied the latter, "*that I will no. change my course, but will raise such a flame in the province as shall expel him from it, and all royal rule from America!*" The truth of this anecdote has been confirmed to me by another respectable gentleman, who was then a student in the office of Mr. Sewall."

From the Boston Centinel.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BOSTONIAN.

About the time of the burning the British government schooner *Gaspee*, at Newport, a few years previous to the revolution, Admiral MONTAGUE, (who then commanded the ships of war in Boston) took several of his officers in his coach and proceeded to Newport, to make personal inquiry into that affair. On his return to Boston, not far from Dedham, a charcoal cart obstructed the passage of the coach, when the coachman, feeling much consequence, from his exalted station, in driving a British admiral, and knowing that his master was to dine that day with Mr. B. called in an insolent manner to the Collier, to turn out, and make way for ADMIRAL MONTAGUE!—The coal driver (not at all intimidated by the splendid equipage, imposing manner, and rich livery of the knight of the whip) replied that he was in the *king's high way*, and that he he should not "*turn out*" for any one but the king himself, and thanked fortune that he had the law to support him. The admiral finding and altercation had taken place, on discovering the cause told his coachman to get down, and give the fellow a *thrashing*, but the coachman did not seem disposed to obey his commander. One of the officers in the coach, a large athletic man, alighted, reproached the coachman with being a coward, and was proceeding to take vengeance of the coal driver, who, perceiving so potent an adversary advancing, drew from his cart a *stake*, to use as a weapon of defence, and placing himself between his oxen, in an attitude of defence, he exclaimed—"*Well I vow, if I must, Darn me!* but I'll tarnish your laced jacket if you don't keep off."—By this time the admiral and the other officers had left the coach, and finding that no laurels were to be obtained in such a contest, he made a conciliatory proposition, and condescended to ask that as a *favor*, which he had ordered his coachman to obtain by force.—Ah, now (said the Collier) you behave like a gentleman, as you appear, and if you had been *as civil* at first, I vow I would have driven over the stone wall to *oblige you.—But I won't be drove, I vow I won't.* The coal driver made way, and the admiral passed on.——When he arrived at Mr. B's he related the occurrence with much good humor and appeared gratified with the spirit and independence of the man. Mr. B. assured the admiral, that "the Collier had exhibited a true character of the American people, and the story he had then related was an epitome of the dispute between Great Britain and her colonies. Let the king *ask of us our aid*, and we will grant more than he will demand; but we will not be "drove," we will not be taxed by the parliament."

Had the government of Great Britain been as conciliatory to Americans, as the honest good hearted MONTAGUE was to the Collier, we should probably now be subjects of George the IVth!—"The ways of heaven are dark and intricate." We should be still servile dependants. We should not have a beautiful star spangled banner, peeping into every port in the world, in pursuit of enterprize and wealth. We should not now have merchants whose capital in trade is equal to that of a *province*, and making magnificent presents in support of literature and science that would do honor to princes.—Let Americans be thankful for these mercies, and *a thousand others*, and study to appreciate them.

A BOSTONIAN.

From the Gospel Treasury.

It is written of a gentleman, who died very suddenly, that his jester ran to the other servants, and having told them that their master was dead, he, with much gravity, added, 'there! and where is he gone?' The servants replied, 'why, he is gone to Heaven, to be sure.' 'No,' said the jester; 'he has not gone to Heaven, I am certain.' The servants, with much warmth, asked, how he knew that his master was not gone to Heaven? The jester then replied, 'Because Heaven is a great way off, and I never knew my master to take a long journey in my life, but he always talked of it some time before hand, and always made preparation for it; but I never heard him talk about Heaven, nor ever saw him making preparation for it; and therefore, I am sure he is not gone there.'

"Life is short: the poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies intered in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the tracks of time, a vast desert of unnumbered ages lies open in the retrospect: through this desert have your fore fathers journied on, until wearied with years and sorrows, they sunk from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fell, and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, be not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every moment big with innumerable events, which come not in slow succession, bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence."

BLAIR.

MATRIMONY.

The following beautiful extract is from Family Lectures, by Mrs. N. Sproat, of Taunton.

"A great proportion of the wretchedness which has so often embittered married life, I am persuaded, has originated in the negligence of TRIFLES. Connubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly. It is a sensitive plant, which will not even bear the *touch* of unkindness, a delicate flower, which indifference will chide and suspicion blast. It must be watered with showers of *tender affections*—expanded with the glow of attention, and guarded by the impregnable barrier of unshaken *confidence*. Thus matured, it blooms with fragrance in every season of life, and sweetens even the loneliness of declining years."

Retirement is the best state for the mind of man, solitude, almost the worst. In complete solitude, the eye wants objects, the heart wants attachments, and the understanding wants reciprocation. The character loses its tenderness when it has nothing to love, its firmness when it has none to strenghten it, its sweetness when it has nothing to sooth it, its patience when it meets no contradiction, its humility when it is surrounded by dependents, and its delicacy in the conversation of the uninformed. Where the intercourse is very unequal, society is somewhat worse than solitude.—HANNAH MORE.

A clownish gentleman, who had courted a young lady, and agreed upon the marriage, espied a pretty mare a grazing which he would have into the bargain. The father being unwilling to part with the mare, the match was broken off. A twelve month after, the wooer meets the lady at a fair, and would fain have renewed his old acquaintance; but she pretended ignorance at first, and said she did not know him! No, said he, do not you know me? Why I was once a suitor to you. "I cry your mercy, sir," said she, "now I remember you, you came a wooing to my father's mare, and she is not married yet."

A new Pun.—Two young ladies were conversing on the subject of agriculture, when one of them observed, that she had frequently aided her father, in the hurrying season, and could use several agricultural implements with facility. That though she could not use the cradle, she was very familiar with the rake. The other lady replied, that if she should be very familiar with a *rake*, she should expect to be compelled to become acquainted with the use of the *cradle*.

Caledonian Honors.—The keeper of a paltry Scotch ale house, having on his sign, after his name, M. D. F. R. S. a physician, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, asked him how he presumed to affix these letters to his name. 'Why sir (said the publican) I have as good a right to them as you have.' 'What do you mean, you impudent scoundrel?' replied the doctor. 'I mean, sir (returned the other) that I was *Drum Major of the Royal Scots Fuzileers*.'

A young lady having danced at a ball until she was very much fatigued, said she did not know what to do with her feet. Two gentlemen standing by, one of them said, 'put one foot into Mr. ——'s pocket, and the other into mine;' to which she replied, 'gentlemen, I am afraid your pockets are not able to support me.'

Candles and Garden Seeds.

12 BOXS Fayetteville Mould Candles, at the manufactory prices;
Also one box Garden Seeds,
For sale by
Birdsall & Co.
February 12. 05—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.* by note or account, are particularly requested to call and pay the same.

Also, all persons indebted to *FADDIS & ALSOBROOK*, by note or account, will do well to call and discharge the same during the county and superior courts, as the concern of Faddis & Alsobrook will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, and they wish to settle as much of the business as they possibly can during that time.

The business to be settled alone by
David B. Alsobrook.
January 29, 1822. 03—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel.
He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.
J. S. Smith.
Jan. 27. 03—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition $ 13 50, paid in advance.
J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*
Dec. 11 96—

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Orange, at November term last, I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March next, expose to public sale, for ready money, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a negro calling himself Richard Cobb, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 24th Nov 1820, unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*
Dec 1. 95—

Subscribers to the
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes,
&c.
are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 18th day of March next, at the Market-House in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, the following tracts of Land, viz.

Eight hundred acres, called the Holme tract, adjoining lands of Robert Vanhook and others;

Three hundred acres, called Glenn's tract; and

Nine hundred acres of land, the tract whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, on the waters of Stories creek, and adjoining the lands of Edwards and others, lying and being in the county of Person. Also,

Two lots in the town of Milton, on Bridge street, levied on as the property of Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection, issued from the Circuit Court for the district of North-Carolina. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshal,*
By James Turner, *Dep. marshal.*
Feb. 4. 04—6w

The Shorter Catechism.
For sale at this Office.